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SPORT AND THE WAR.

RANJITSINHJI "PLAYING THE GAME."

LOSSES OF INTERNATIONALS.

At this time of the year, writes E. H. D. Sewell, in *The Standard* of September 14, whose lines are cast in ordinary times among sportsmen a proud title which the war has rendered more precious and has ennobled as nothing else could have done are wont to indite retrospective and prospective notes on the various summer and winter sports and games. It would be both unfair and unjust to our grand army of sportsmen, if, because they happen to be fighting and dying that we may live in comparative comfort and peace, we should neglect them merely because there has been no first or second class cricket during the past season, and will be no first or second class Rugby football during the coming season, while golf has, like the other recreations, closed down.

One of the best known of the army of sportsmen is Major His Highness Ranjitsinhji, the Jamsheer of Navanagar, who, as all the world knows, has had the great misfortune to meet with a shooting accident on the Yorkshire moors while on short leave from the front, where he is an A.D.C. on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

"DOWNRIGHT BAD LUCK." He ascribes his injuries accurately enough as due to downright bad luck, and few will deny that he is taking them as cricket teaches its votaries to take a bad decision on the part of an umpire. That "Ranji" is a good player, and to use a familiar sporting phrase, a "first class" batsman, is not in Australia when suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis, and made over 150 badly wanted runs, and again by the way he used to play bowlers of the pace of the late "Timber" Woodcock and backwash on nature wickets. He was, I remember, described at the time as "flicking four off his eyebrows," the first time, I believe, that that expression was used.

As a shot and a fisherman the Jam has always been bad to beat. His love for the gentle art was well known in his Sussex days, and once led to the captain, W. L. Murdoch, threatening him with dire consequences one evening after dinner if he went fishing instead of going to bed. "All right, Billy, I'll go to bed early," said "Ranji." A hairless fib, as so soon as the house quiet than he slipped out of his bedroom window and was away with his rod until it was nearly breakfast time. He made a hundred that day, and not for some time did Murdoch know that the trout he had eaten at breakfast had been caught that same morning by his crack batsman.

It is not a long jump from cricket to Rugby football. Exponents of both games have done grandly in the war-time better—and no allusion to the greatest winter game just now is complete without reference to the fact that Captain E. R. Mobbs has recently left for the front with his regiment. With a most flourishing motor business before the war nothing was further from Mobbs' thoughts than soldiering. But in a very short time he got together a company composed mainly of Rugby players, and was given a commission. More Rugby recruits flocked where Mobbs had gone into training. His "England" fifteen easily overcame that of "Wales" last season, and then a course at Chelsea Barracks preceded his promotion to a captaincy, a rank he achieved in less than a year's service. He wrote me a very cheery farewell letter last week, and I am sure he takes with him the heartiest wishes of all Rugby men and admirers of a fine sporting character. That he was intended by Nature to lead his fellows, who know the old international have a doubt.

NO RUGBY FOOTBALL. An ambiguous statement appeared in print the other day which might lead its readers to form the erroneous impression that although the leading London Rugby clubs will not be playing this season the other clubs, both in town and out, will be playing. Nothing could be wider of the mark. Excepting at the schools, where the fifteen will, of course, be younger than usual, and a very few scattered games between military fifteen teams, there will be no Rugby football anywhere in the United Kingdom.

The fact is that the Rugby Union and their followers have not departed from their policy of last year, which was laid down by them in a circular which was sent by the Rugby Union Committee to all the clubs on August 18, 1914. That circular, composed hot-foot on the declaration of war, laid it down in unequivocal terms what that policy was. "They express," it runs, "a hope that all Rugby players will join some force in their town or county." In brief, the attitude of the Rugby Union is, "we have closed down for the duration of the war." It is the same as that of the Scottish, Irish, and Welsh Football Unions. Less than a month after the posting of that circular—published here for the first time—the Rugby Union sent out another stating that "it is not feasible to form a separate battalion of Rugby men." The fact was that within a month of the declaration of war there were no Rugby men left to form such a battalion.

The losses in international players alone of the Scottish Football and of the Rugby Union have been great. This week the death of the Dardanelles is announced of Surgeon R. Bedell-Sivright, R.N., who went from Fettes in Cambridge in 1899. He played in the Carbridge fifteen on four occasions, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902—on the last three occasions on the losing side—and from 1900 until 1908 there was scarcely a Scottish international fifteen of which he was not a member. He played in 22 matches for Scotland, and toured with Mark Morrison's team in 1903 in South Africa, and as captain of another team in 1904 in Australia and New Zealand. This team won its first 15 matches of the year. D. R. Bedell-Sivright, who ever played Rugby football, is the twelfth Scottish Rugby international to lose his life in this war. Of English internationals ten have fallen. Bedell-Sivright was a rare boxer, and a most charming fellow, and quite one of the personalities of the Rugby game of this time.

CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

ADMISSION OF TEN JAPANESE.

EXAMINATIONS IN PEKING AND TOKYO.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writing on the 20th October, says:—

The departure for Japan to-day of Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, Chief Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, indicates an interesting development in the history of that Service as well as a notable political symptom of the time in the Far East. It will be remembered that in connection with the Tsingtao agreement, recently concluded between China and Japan, it was arranged that Japanese representatives in the Chinese Customs were to be increased by ten new members. It is now Mr. Bowra's interesting mission to proceed to Tokyo, there to conduct a competitive examination of candidates for the new posts. A corresponding examination will be held in Peking shortly for the convenience of candidates residing in China. Papers submitted at both examinations will be considered together, and the ten appointments will be given to the men who make the best showing, irrespective of the place of examination.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS.

It is understood that the examination papers are framed as nearly as possible on the same lines as those set before candidates of other foreign nationalities in London and elsewhere. It has been the policy of the Inspector-General to aim at securing young men of good education and high character, and in making the present addition to the staff similar qualifications will be sought for. Probably most of the candidates who will present themselves in Japan will have a university education, and it will be interesting to see how they will acquit themselves as compared with those examined in Peking, who perhaps may not have the same educational qualifications, but who may have the advantage in the matter of business experience and possibly in already knowing the Chinese language. It is not necessary to say that the new members to be appointed will have opportunities equal to those of all other nationalities in the Service, in which several Japanese have already distinguished themselves.

JAPANESE TRADE.

The admission of a batch of Japanese to the Chinese Customs Service is a natural consequence of the large increase of Japanese trade with this country. The Service is international, and the personal correspondents, roughly, with the magnitude of the interests of the different countries concerned. Japan's representation, obviously, was incommensurate with the extent of her interests, and it is right and reasonable that her claims should be recognized.

At the same time it is worth mentioning that the whole of the Chinese Customs revenue is pledged for foreign debt, and that the nationalities to which China is indebted, and to whom the revenue is pledged, have the strongest claims to places in the organization responsible for the collection of this revenue. Japan has lent no money to China, and has no lien on the Customs revenue, except in so far as her share of the lower indemnity is concerned. Her claims to representation in the Customs Service is, therefore, limited.

But there are other grounds on which Japan has a claim to be well represented in the public department in China. What is satisfactory to record, as written in a big time ago, is that she is ready to conform to the admirable system established by the Inspector-General, and willing that her nationals should enter the Service at the bottom, like all other foreigners. The proposal to pitchfork Japanese officials into the Customs, made after the occupation of Tsingtao, was due to insufficient understanding of the system in vogue, and of the general necessities of the Service.

A SHANGHAI WEDDING.

ALABASTER-MOUTRIE.

A quiet, but very pretty wedding took place at Shanghai on Thursday, the 24th inst., the contracting parties being Mr. Geoffrey Hubert Alabaster, son of Mr. Henry Alabaster, of Sutton, England, and Miss Ellen May Young, daughter of Mrs. Sydney Montrie, of Shanghai. The civil function took place in the morning, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., at H. M. Consulate-General, and although no invitations had been issued, there was a large attendance at the second ceremony, which was held at Holy Trinity Cathedral in the afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Price, M.A., and the bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. W. J. Isenman. Her attendants, as bridesmaids, and train-bearers, were Misses Jean and Yvonne Brighton. Mr. Noel Maxwell acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. E. S. Gibbins, Dr. J. E. Klein, W. O. Lancaster and Raeburn.

The bride was charmingly dressed in white satin, covered with shadow lace, with a Court train, and wore a tall veil adorned by range, blossom. The little bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, with shadow lace; white velvet hats, trimmed with tulle; and carried baskets of pink roses. Mrs. Sydney Montrie, mother of the bride, wore a handsome costume of white faced cloth, trimmed with mixtur fur, a black picture hat, and carried a "pretty bouquet" of autumn chrysanthemums. Mrs. W. J. Isenman, sister of the bride, was dressed in navy blue chiffon velvet, trimmed with black fox fur, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Isenman, No. 11, King's Road, where the wedding presents, which were numerous and valuable, were on view.

Mrs. Alabaster will spend their honeymoon in Japan, and will afterwards reside in Nantsein.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 29th October, 1915, state:—

A quieter tone has prevailed in the local market during the past week, but on the whole rates have been well maintained, and a fair volume of business has been transacted at current quotations. London stocks in which this market is interested have been practically neglected during the interval, and there is no business or change in quotations to report. Standard Tin is quoted at £154 and £154½ for cash and three months' delivery respectively, and plantation Rubber at 2/3½. Bar Silver is quoted at 24/10d. Sterling T.T. at 1/10, Shanghai T.T. at 7/6, and Singapore T.T. at 7/8½. The Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai now stands at 77.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady with small sales at \$830, and a few more shares can be placed at this rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cartons are procurable at \$425 after small sales at \$420, and Unions could doubtless also be obtained at \$355. There are buyers of North China at Tls. 175 and of Yangtses at the improved quotation of \$255 with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Pipes have been booked at \$102 in small lots, and more shares could probably be obtained. Hongkong are unchanged at \$420 and without business to report.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have sold at \$80 and \$90 for cash, and at \$93/04 for January-February delivery and close in further request at \$93 cash with probable sellers at \$93. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have been booked at \$191, and more shares are wanted for the combined, but close quietly with probable sellers at \$158. The Preferred separately is quoted at \$98, and the Deferred at \$92, both nominal. Star Ferries are on offer at \$29 after sales.

OILS.—Shells are still obtainable at \$7/6 locally, but we have heard of no change in the London rate, which was last wired at \$9/7 sellers. Ural Caspian ex dividend of 1/- per share recently paid have advanced to 37/6 with a few shares obtainable at the quotation. Langkats close with buyers at Tls. 354 cash.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are firmer with sales at \$130 and \$131, and probable buyers at the latter rate. Luzons are quiet but steady at \$37½.

MIXING.—No business, quotations, which are unchanged, are all more or less nominal. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Wharves and Godowns have sold fairly, but extensively during the week at \$88½, and more shares can be placed at the rate. Kowloon Wharves continue steady with sales and probable buyers at \$81½. In the North New Engineering are in request at Tls. 8 and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 80 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are easier with sellers at \$100. Humphreys Estates have been booked at \$7, and continue on offer. There are buyers of Kowloon Lands at \$40 and of West Points at \$72. Hongkong Hotels at the reduced quotation of \$110 have led to business, and more could probably be done at the rate. Central Estates in small lots are wanted at \$100.

COTTON MILLS.—All quotations in the North are lower owing to settlement influences, and must be taken as more or less nominal. The closing rates are:—Ewos Tls. 167½, Internationals Tls. 83, Kung Yick Tls. 143, Lion Kung Mows Tls. 79, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 69, Soy Chees Tls. 40 and Yangtsespoos Tls. 67. Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$6.40 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneo are wanted at \$104, China Providents at \$9.90, Ropes at \$34½, Peak Trams at \$9½, Steam Laundries at \$34, and Watsons at \$24. Hongkong Trams have been booked at \$5.50 and \$5.55, Cements at \$10½, and China Lights at \$4.85. There are sellers of Dairy Farms at \$32½, and China Providents at \$10.

Memo.—Next Settling Day, 28th Nov.

EXECUTION OF MACFARLANE AT SHANGHAI.

John Macfarlane, who was sentenced to death on September 24th for the murder of his wife on August 16th, was executed at the British Gaol on Saturday morning, October 24th. The execution took place at eight o'clock in the presence of Mr. H. Phillips, R. M. Consul and Deputy Sheriff; Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate; Dr. J. E. Murray; the Rev. W. H. Price, chaplain; and Mr. J. A. Chandler, the head gaoler.

The details of the crime are too well known to need recapitulation. It will, however, be remembered that the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty," the death sentence being subsequently confirmed by Sir John Jordan, His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

The executioner arrived from Hongkong a few days ago. Macfarlane met his death, says the N. C. Daily News, in a calm way, walking to the scaffold from his cell, accompanied by an escort. Death was instantaneous, and at half-past nine o'clock an inquest was held by Mr. G. W. King, the Coroner.

After hearing evidence of the witnesses of the execution the Coroner returned the following verdict: "I find that John Macfarlane, being a male person of the age of thirty-eight years and a senior warder in the Shanghai Municipal Gaol, was a prisoner in H.M.'s Consular Gaol, Shanghai, under judgment of death for the murder of Isabella Macfarlane, and that judgment of death was duly executed on him by his being hanged by the neck until dead within the walls of the said prison on Saturday, the 23rd day of October, 1915, not more than twenty-four hours before the holding of this inquest, and that the body on which this inquest is held is the identical body of the said John Macfarlane, adjudged to death as aforesaid."

FRONTIERSMEN IN ACTION.

SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

The Frontiersmen's Battalion (25th Royal Fusiliers) had not been long in Africa when they were called on to form part of a force which left Kisumu, with the object of destroying the German base at Bukoba, situated on the western shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

On the 22nd June, 1909, Frontiersmen, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O., were landed at the foot of a high cliff, at daylight, and it took half an hour to climb up. They then had to fight their way through dense plantations and occupy the ridges beyond. For six hours they held on under fire from rifles, maxims and a 3-inch Krupp gun.

As soon as the landing of other troops enabled another covering party to take their place, the Frontiersmen pushed on and rushed the enemy's main position overlooking the town. They then separated to rush the town, but the Germans came up and, after taking a look round, decided to resume the attack next day.

At daylight, on the 23rd, the British force could see Bukoba about two miles away lying at their feet. The enemy opened what proved to be a stiff fight. By 12.30 p.m. good progress had been made, and the enemy commenced to retire. The Frontiersmen were not slow to take advantage of this, promptly charged, and carrying all before them, captured the fort at a cost of 8 killed and 12 wounded. An officer of the Battalion headed down the German flag, and the hoisting of the Union Jack proclaimed to all that Bukoba had fallen.

The shooting of two guns of our Mountain Battery is described as wonderful, being so good that the enemy were unable to take away their Krupp gun, which, with 50,000 rounds of soft-nosed ammunition, and other booty, fell into the hands of the British. The fort, powerful wireless station, and other buildings, were totally destroyed by our engineers with dynamite and fire.

The Legion of Frontiersmen, up to the end of 1914, had supplied the army with 100 officers and 5,000 men. At present over 8,000 are in active service in all parts where fighting is in progress, e.g., nearly 30 per cent. of Princess Patricia's Light Infantry is composed of Frontiersmen; the Durandell's swim with them; India has sent, and may be called upon to send, others to investigate, for themselves the claims of German Kultur.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

2. Sgt. Major D. K. Blair is granted leave of absence from November 1st, 1915, to December 1st, 1915. Pte. C. C. Boyd is granted leave of absence from November 2nd, 1915, to November 23rd, 1915.

3. The following men are detailed for duty with the H.K.V. Reserves at Kowloon City Range on Sunday, 31st instant, and will parade at Statue Wharf at 7.15 a.m.:—Ptes. Young, A. G. Jacobs, N. Jacobs, Copley, Meadows, H. W. Ramsey and A. L. W. Ramsey. Dress.—Shirts and Helmets to be worn. Haversacks and Waterbottles to be carried.

4.—Parades for Saturday, 30th instant, nil.
5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 4th prox. H.K.V.R. Next for duty: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 4th prox. H.K.V.R.

6. Nov. 4th.—Scouts Co.: Capt. Stewart.
Nov. 5th.—Scouts Co.: Lieut. Murphy.
Nov. 6th.—Central Section M.G. Co.: Lieut. Wright.
Nov. 7th.—No. 1 Section Arty. Batty. Lieut. Kennett.
Nov. 8th.—No. 2 Section Arty. Batty. Capt. W. M. Scott.
Nov. 9th.—Civil Service Co.: Capt. Churchill.
Nov. 10th.—Left Section M.G. Co.: Lieut. Rees.
Orderly Sergeant from 4th to 11th prox. Sergt. D. S. Cooper.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

Teams, etc., will leave by launch from Blaise Pier and Old Ferry Pier (Kowloon) at 8.45 a.m., October 31st. Uniform will be worn. Helmets with white mushroom tops.

The O.C. Companies will each detail three men for range duties. Service Rifles will be supplied on the Range. Members will not take their own rifles.

MUSEKTRY COURSE. Sunday, November 7th.—All N.C.O.s. will fire Part I. Leave Blaise Pier at 9 a.m. Service Rifles will be provided on the Range.

Wednesday, November 10th.—The following Platforms will fire Part I.: No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Company. No. 4 Platoon, No. 3 Company. No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company. Launches will leave for the Range at times to be notified later.

PARADES, MURTI, 5.30 P.M. Monday, November 1st.—No. 3 Company and Recruits. Tuesday, November 2nd.—No. 1 Company and Recruits. Wednesday, November 3rd.—No. 2 Company and Recruits.

PATROLS. Central, Eastern and Water Police Patrols, as already published in orders. JORNED. J. J. Osborne to 1st Platoon, No. 1 Co., J. Popkin to 2nd Platoon, No. 1 Co., F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 20th.
F. K. K. K. K. K.

We have had a forecast of winter this week, which, coming, as it did, after a remarkably warm day on Sunday, made everyone feel uncomfortably cold. This early cold spell is not surprising when it is known that Manchuria has enjoyed its first fall of snow, and on Tuesday the thermometer in Mongolia was down to freezing point. The naked children who were a feature of the streets have now secured some form of clothing, and furs are already being brought out and stoves taken from their summer quarters and installed indoors.

PERSONAL.

Sir Richard Dane returned this morning from his tour of inspection in Mongolia, looking none the worse for his arduous journey.

Dr. Andersen, the Swedish adviser to the Government on mining affairs, is back in the capital after a hurried trip home.

Dr. Morrison, after an absence of three weeks touring in Shansi, got back this week.

Two of our foreign correspondents have returned this week from travels in and around China. Mr. O. K. Davis, of the Chicago Tribune, who was also in Shansi, came back on Monday, and Mr. Christopher Smith, the Associated Press correspondent, got down from Vladivostok yesterday.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Events are shaping themselves now with a certainty which plainly indicate that there is no doubt regarding the restoration of the Monarchical form of Government. The "petition" stage is passed; the parliamentary preliminaries have been concluded, and now there only remains the people's representatives to express themselves on the ballot papers in favour of a constitutional monarchy. It is significant that at the meeting of the State Council yesterday a decision was reached that the question to be submitted to the voters in the forthcoming elections should be in the following terms: "Are you in favour of a constitutional monarchy?" This would induce even the wavering to pronounce a definite "yes." The certainty of the coming change is emphasised by such events as the Imperial family moving out to the Summer Palace, and Vice-President Li leaving the precincts of the President's Palace on account of his wife's health, in order to live in a house in the city, while the general renovation taking place within the Forbidden City is not without interest at the present time.

THE TIENTSIN RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the affairs of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has resulted in a number of former officials being dismissed or handed over to the Supreme Court for trial and punishment, and Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the former Minister of Communications, has been declared innocent of the charges brought against him. While these and other investigations disclose a state of affairs which surprises no one, they nevertheless show a welcome determination to eliminate bribery and corruption from the public service.

THE EXHIBITION.

The National Industrial Exhibition, after a run of twenty days, closes to-day to the public, but to-morrow members of the foreign legations and prominent foreign residents will be invited to inspect the exhibits in comfort and quietness. The people of Peking have shown a remarkable interest in this exhibition, and it is noticeable that they display a feeling of pardonable pride in the progress in western arts and industries made by Chinese.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

A party of ten Japanese Members of Parliament, accompanied by two secretaries, reached Peking yesterday, and have been "doing the sights." They were entertained by the Japanese community on the night of their arrival and were introduced to several members of the State Council. To-morrow they expect to have an audience with the President and to be entertained by the Secretary of State.

THE CHIENTAO AFFAIR.

This little dispute between the Japanese and the Chinese Governments has reached a deadlock. The latter insist upon their point of view, and the former see no reason for departing from their claim, so there the matter stands. What will happen is by no means clear, but it is certain that the Japanese will continue conciliatory methods, as they have no wish to raise further ill-will by any threats of force.

A FORTHCOMING WEDDING.

The wedding of the second daughter of Mr. E. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, who is at present on a visit to his native country, and Mr. Naita, attached in the Legation here, takes place at Tokyo on the 28th inst., and good wishes will be showered upon the young couple by their many friends in this city.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

PRESENTATION TO MR. H. S. ROUSE.

The 25th annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Football Club was held last evening, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock presiding over a small attendance.

The Chairman, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, briefly commented on the annual report, and said that the Rugby section were practically without matches last season, and unfortunately could not look forward this year to anything much better. The Soccer section were more fortunate, and managed to get into the final for the Shield, though they did not succeed in pulling it off. The Club had a balance in hand of \$444, besides not having touched the fixed deposit of \$700, which he thought was very satisfactory. A sum of \$100 had been given by the Club to the Prince of Wales' Fund. The question of a stand would have to be gone into, and certain repairs to the enclosure were necessary.

Mr. F. C. Hall seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the motion was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Hon. Mr. David Landale, who had consented to serve as President again, and he was sure the Club could not get a better man. He had much pleasure in proposing that the Hon. Mr. Landale be re-elected President.

Mr. Rouse seconded, and the motion was carried with acclamation. Messrs. H. G. Hegarty and J. Stalker were elected Captains of the Rugby and Soccer teams; Mr. W. L. Watson was appointed Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. F. Tod was elected Hon. Secretary. The following were elected as members of the Committee: Messrs. F. C. Hall, S. Kennedy, and H. S. Rouse (Rugby); and A. Hamilton and W. V. Pennell (Soccer), a further name to be added to the Soccer section of the Committee later.

Mr. Rouse raised the question of presenting certain members of the Soccer team with mementoes after the fashion of those given to the Rugby members in past seasons, and the suggestion being approved, the matter was left to the Committee to get the views of the Soccer members.

The desirability of the Club entering a team in the second Division of the League was expressed. It was pointed out that some members of the Soccer section were not quite good enough to get a regular place in the first team, and that when the latter required substitutes for their regular players the team suffered owing to the substitutes having had little or no match practice.

Mr. Rouse observed that two or three Rugby players were trying to get away to the front, and were making a spirited endeavour to get in. They had intended entering for the Shield, but quite saw the probability of the team being knocked out in the first round, and they might prepare themselves by entering in the second Division of the League.

Ultimately it was decided to enter a team in the second Division of the League, the composition of the team to be decided upon by the Committee.

Thanks were accorded the retiring officers, especially to Mr. F. A. Gace (Hon. Treasurer) and Messrs. J. C. Taylor and H. S. Rouse (Hon. Secretaries) for their hard work during the past season.

The business of the meeting having concluded, an interesting little ceremony followed, Mr. H. S. Rouse being presented by members of the Club with a handsome silver tobacco box and a pair of silver matchsticks.

The Chairman, in making the presentation, said the gifts were a token of the members' appreciation of Mr. Rouse's valuable services to the Club and of their good wishes on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage. Mr. Rouse was a very fine player of the Rugby game, and had acted as Captain during the past two seasons in a manner that had inspired his colleagues with great confidence. He was a valuable man to the Club, both on and off the field, and they all sincerely hoped that he would not forsake the game yet a while.

Mr. Rouse, in response, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the members. The only thing was, however, that he did not smoke (laughter)—but what he could do was to "fill it up for the blokes as does," and he hoped they would come along and smoke the pipe of peace or the cigarette of joy with him. He hoped to turn out for the Club in the coming season. (Applause.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. v. SIROPSHIRE L.I.

To be played at Happy Valley to-day, commencing at 4 p.m. The R.G.A. team will be as follows:—Garrod; Caple and Weeks; Gillespie, Lovejoy, and Townsend; Shakespear, Fisher, Youngman, Swan, and Harper.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON "B" v. HONGKONG "B."

On the H.K.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. to-day. K.C.C. team:—Dr. C. Forsyth, A. A. Clayton, W. Kay, R. C. Brown, D. J. Mackenzie, J. Stalker, C. W. Jeffries, Colonel A. Watson, P. W. A. Wilkie, W. I. Weaver, and H. Overy.

KOWLOON "A" v. HONGKONG "A."

To be played at Kowloon to-day. K.C.C. team:—J. P. Robinson, Major Robertson, J. V. Bragg, K. R. Macaskill, B. D. Evans, F. Sutton, L. J. Blackburn, K. McLennan, J. C. Fletcher, A. W. E. Davidson, and S. E. Green.

C.C.C. v. CHINESE R. CLUB.

This match will be played to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground.

UNLICENCED LAUNCH CASE CONVICTION WITHDRAWN AND FINE RETURNED.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., the case in which Mr. W. S. Bailey was summoned for allowing his launch *Bailey No. 2* to ply for hire without having a licence came up for re-hearing. At the first hearing the defendant was convicted and fined \$25 by the Magistrate.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. A. M. Preston (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, & Master) represented the defendant.

The Crown Solicitor said he understood that this was in the nature of a re-hearing. He had seen the papers, and had also seen the defendant's solicitors in this matter, and he had intimated to them, in the same way as he had intimated to his Worship, the fine the Crown had taken in this case. He did not think there was any dispute on the actual facts given before the Magistrate at the last hearing. It appeared that the steam launch *Bailey No. 2* was found towing in this Harbour without a licence. Mr. Bailey, the defendant, was the registered owner of this launch, and he was charged under Section 37 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance with plying for hire without having a proper licence. The words "ply for hire" in the ordinary common use he thought clearly meant offering a vehicle or vessel to the use of the general public, and he thought that was the meaning which should be read in Section 37 under which the charge was laid. That point of law was referred, by his worship's permission, and at the request of the solicitor for the defence, to the law officers of the Crown, and they felt that this launch was not plying for hire in the right sense of the word as used in that section. He thought it was argued that there was a contravention in this case of Section 3 of the Ordinance, that was to say, trading without a licence, but as this was a re-hearing upon the old charge under Section 37 he did not think it would be proper for the Crown at that stage to amend the summons by proceeding under Section 3. Therefore the Crown did not intend to proceed under Section 3, and thought that the defendant, if his worship agreed, should be discharged under Section 37. Of course, it was a matter entirely for the Crown to proceed now in support of the charge under Section 3, but he had seen from the papers that Mr. Bailey had applied for a licence and he had not therefore wilfully contravened the Ordinance or sought to depart from his obligations, and in these circumstances the Crown had decided not to further proceed with the case.

Mr. Preston applied for the return of the \$25 fine, which had been paid. His worship, in giving his decision, said:—This is a re-hearing, and on reconsidering the case and in view of the Crown Solicitor's statement I am inclined to agree that this charge was wrongly laid. That being so, the conviction cannot be maintained, and I order the case to be dismissed. Without going further into the case the facts before me might very well show that the launch was on September 8th trading without a licence and in contravention of Section 3 of the Ordinance, and Mr. Bailey being the registered owner, would be responsible. I recognise the fact that he had applied for a licence, but this would not get over the technical breach of the Ordinance. No charge in this respect is before me, and I am not therefore called upon to deal with the question. It is a matter entirely for the Crown, and if it is not the intention of the Crown to prefer any charge under Section 3 there is an end of the matter. I may say that though Mr. Bailey was more than once warned that he must apply for a licence and get one before he could charter a launch for towing, I do not think his action was wilful, but he was a little previous in chartering a launch without the necessary licence.

The amount of the fine imposed at the first hearing was returned.

"BORN TO RULE THE EARTH."

GULF BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Karl Peters, the well-known German explorer, commenting in the *Kieler Zeitung* on the recent article by Sydney Brooks in the *Fortnightly Review*, strongly agrees that the fundamental traits of the German and English national characters are too hopelessly opposed for any future peaceful co-operation in the world's development.

"The Germans," he says, "must beware never again to relapse into the insane belief that a state of equal rights as between Germany and Great Britain can ever be reached on this planet."

"Equilibrium between the two countries is as far removed from realisation as it was between Rome and Carthage."

"It is true that the British, by virtue of their indomitable will, their coolness, and even their pride, seem born to rule this earth, but a new epoch will dawn when Germanism will replace Anglicism; when real democracy will be instituted among all peoples instead of the existing systematic exploitation of the world by one nation."

MURDER IN AN CHINESE VILLAGE.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

A very remarkable story was unfolded by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday when he prosecuted on behalf of the Crown a Chinese man and woman for murder at the village of Tam Shui Hang, near Shataukok. Mr. Orme explained that the woman who was killed was named Yeung Tse Mui, and she was born in Demerara in 1874, and was married to a resident of that place, who died and left her all his property. In 1896 the woman married a man from Tam Shui Hang who had emigrated to Demerara at a time when that village belonged to China. The marriage took place under Christian rites, and when, in 1904, the parties returned to Tam Shui Hang a peculiar position arose. The deceased woman's second husband already had a wife in Tam Shui Hang, who occupied the position of *kitfat*, and she had two sons. The Christian wife had the status of a concubine, but the property remained, under British law, at her disposal. Yeung Tse Mui lost her second husband in 1903, and she had then to settle her affairs with the *kitfat* as best she could. During 1907 fresh arrangements were made and the Land Court had to make certain divisions of the property. The *kitfat* (second defendant) and her second son (first defendant) were naturally interested in the property, which, according to their idea, should have gone into the family, though the bulk of it still remained in the hands of Yeung Tse Mui. Throughout this time the latter took great care to look after herself, and gave the appearance of taking great precautions about what she ate and drank. However, in 1911, she adopted a boy whom she bought, and from the time of his arrival she was quieter. About this time the deceased gave the sum of \$200 to the first defendant to set up in business in Canton. The adoption of the child must have been viewed with alarm by the *kitfat* and her son. The first defendant stayed about a year in Canton and finally gave up the business and returned to Tam Shui Hang. \$200 the poorer, at the beginning of September last the time came for the Ching Ming Festival, and the usual pilgrimage was to be made. The first defendant, who should have gone, called the adopted child and said he would rather not go. The latter consented to go. While the boy was away there was apparently a robbery at the house. The defendant came to the Police Station and said that ten robbers had broken into the house, had murdered his father's second wife (Yeung Tse Mui), and had taken away money and jewellery. The first defendant had pieces of paper in his mouth as a gag, and his hands were tied. There were, however, absolutely no marks of any outrage outside of the woman's room, while the first defendant's room, though which the robbers were stated to have come, appeared to be spotlessly clean. Later the son and the *kitfat* were arrested on suspicion. Both defendants were found in possession of jewellery belonging to the murdered woman.

Evidence was called, and the case was remanded.

Correspondence.

THE ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—For the benefit of those who received recently pamphlet matter from "The Anti-German League," the following criticism from *Truth* of the said League may perhaps be helpful:—

There has just been a violent eruption of newspaper advertisement of the Anti-German League, and in particular a whole page of the *Times* was devoted last week to a flamboyant appeal for donations to this "great national organisation," which, it appears, is "Britannia's new shield," and "a movement destined to become as historic as the inception of the Navy."

Britannia was depicted with her new shield, which consists of a printed form for the use of subscribers to the League. Claiming that it is supported by "some of the Empire's leaders of thought and action," the League parades a list of twenty-six "distinguished patrons" with "the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzroy" at the top and "the Mayor of Poplar" at the bottom. One never knows, but if the twenty-six have any sense of the ridiculous they will hardly like being thus posed as the Empire's leaders.

In these days an organisation which spends money lavishly on a "publicity campaign" comes as a boon to the Press. The League, of which Mr. E. J. Baisir Chatterton is "founder and general manager," does the thing very handsomely, and the newspapers must have benefited already to the extent of many hundreds of pounds. From that point of view and from the point of view of all among whom the funds are disbursed—including recipients of salaries—the League doubtless justifies its existence. But if the public who provide the cash imagine that a concern of this kind can render the country any real patriotic service in the present crisis the fact is only one more proof of the public's foolishness.

Yours truly,

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

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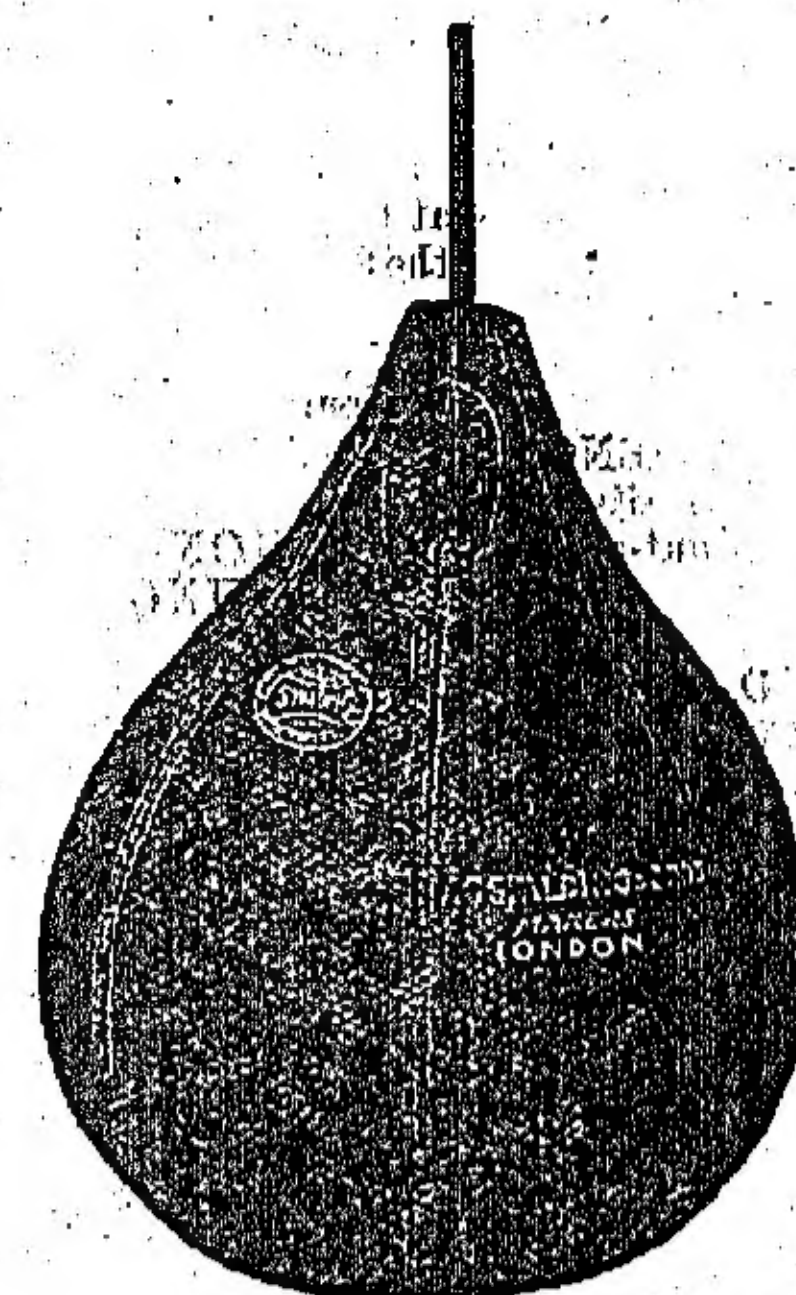
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CRICKET BATS BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

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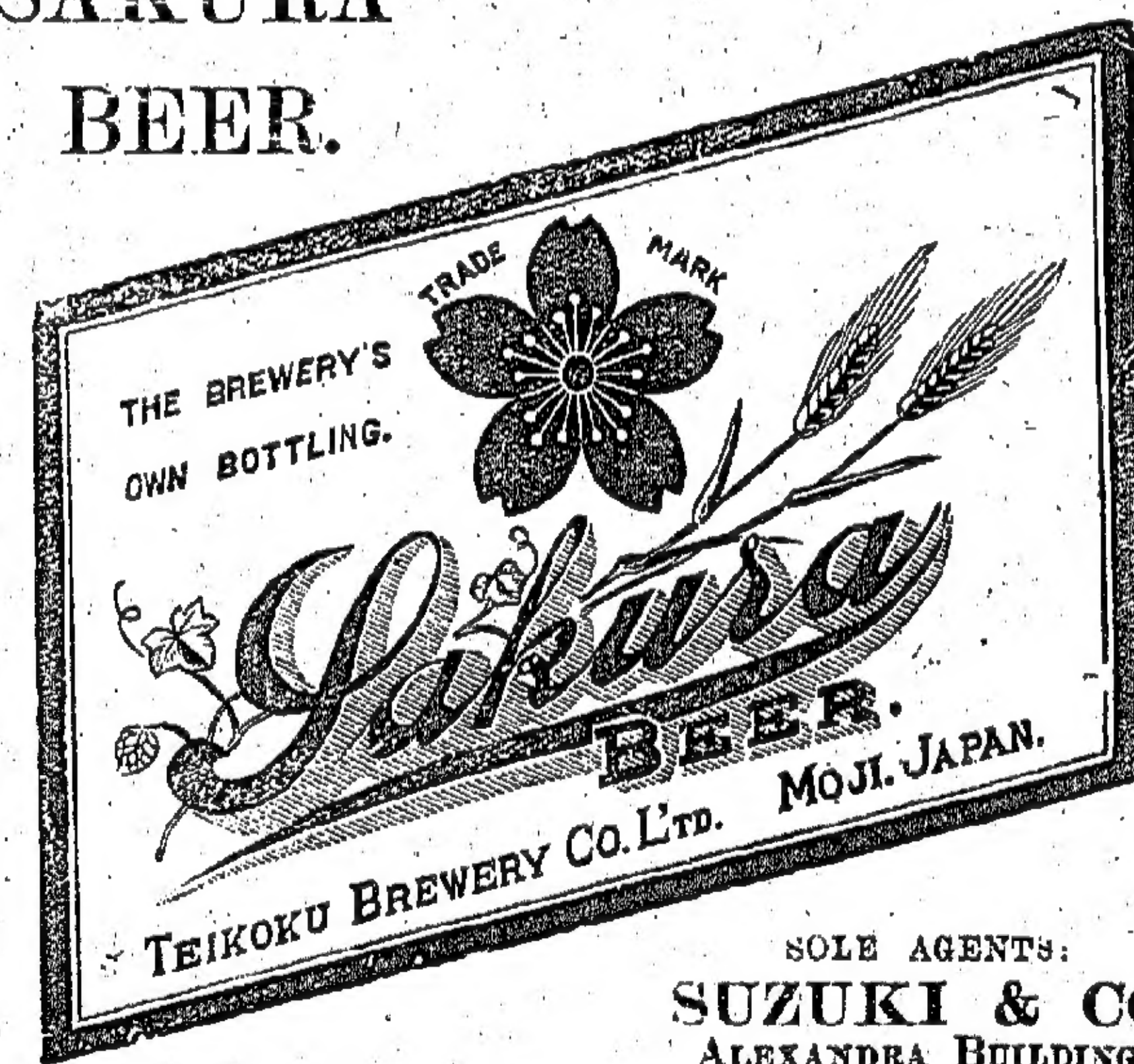
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Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

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[855]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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24 PAGES!!

THE WAR.

ALLIED NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

OPERATIONS IN SEVERAL SEAS.

RUSSIAN BARRIER BEFORE DVINSK.

BRITISH CRUISER WRECKED.

SERBIANS' GALLANT RESISTANCE.

RECRUITING BOOM IN UNITED KINGDOM.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "PRINZ ADALBERT"

SUBMARINE'S DOUBLE-TUBE SYSTEM.

LONDON, October 29th.

An American correspondent at Berlin says that the *Prinz Adalbert* was steaming in the day time, in hazy weather, when two torpedoes struck almost simultaneously. The cruiser seemed to go into the air by an internal explosion, and disappeared beneath the sea like a piece of iron. The survivors say they saw the tracks of two torpedoes almost parallel, from which it is assumed that it was an English submarine, equipped with a new double tube system.

BOMBARDMENT OF BULGARIAN COAST.

THRILLING EYE-WITNESS STORY.

MALTA, October 29th.

An Eye-witness of the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast by the Allied fleets says that it was almost uninterrupted from one o'clock in the afternoon till seven o'clock in the evening. The ships engaged were mostly monitors, destroyers and some cruisers, and the bombardment was personally directed by Vice-Admiral de Robeck. The marksmanship was splendid. The first shots were directed on the barracks at Dedegatch, which was full of soldiers who were seen rushing out in hundreds and seeking shelter. Heavy guns shelled the barracks, while the destroyers gave their attention to the fleeing soldiers. Every building of military importance was razed to the ground. In the course of the bombardment a troop train sped along at full speed, and the destroyers chased it, shelling it all the time. The shells fell thick in front and at the rear of the train, but the Eye-witness did not observe any strike the train. The railway line was absolutely torn up, the station was wrecked, and numerous trucks standing on the line blazed up mountain high. They contained black powder for the ammunition factory, which was also wrecked. The soldiers repeatedly attempted to remove the trucks, but the flames and the hail of shell prevented this, and soon the trucks were a heap of ashes. Volumes of black smoke from them hid the town, and when this cleared the church appeared to be the only lofty building standing.

ASTONISHING SEQUEL.

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

An astonishing sequel to the bombardment is the announcement by the Bulgarian Government of its intention to seize all French and British property in Bulgaria in order to save it as security for the indemnification of Bulgarian sufferers by the bombardment, which admittedly caused serious damage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORTS BOMBARDED.

BUKHAREST, October 28th.

The Russian fleet yesterday again bombarded Varna and Burgas for seven hours. Important damage was done.

ENEMY SUBMARINE CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, October 29th.

It is officially announced that the Russian Fleet again bombarded Varna. Aviators meanwhile dropping bombs on the harbour.

An enemy submarine was captured. Enemy submarines unsuccessfully attacked the Fleet.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

"ARGYLL" GROUNDS IN HEAVY SEA: FEARED TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, October 28th.

The Press Bureau announces that the British cruiser *Argyll* grounded to-day on the east coast of Scotland, and owing to the bad weather prevailing it is feared that she may become a total wreck.

All the officers and crew have been saved. [The *Argyll* had a displacement of 10,850 tons, and was built at Greenock in 1908. She was an armoured cruiser and her armament consisted of 4 7.5 in., 6 6 in., 1 12 in., and 22 3 in. The *Argyll* had a speed of from 22 to 23 knots.]

AUSTRIAN MUNITION SHIP SUNK.

LONDON, October 29th.

It is reported that an Allied submarine has sunk an Austrian merchantman flying the Turkish flag, which was conveying provisions and munitions to Gallipoli.

GERMAN MUNITIONS SHIP SUNK.

LONDON, October 28th.

A British warship sank in Hansa Bay a ship supposed to be carrying ammunition for the Germans.

FRENCH CRUISER OFF ALBANIA.

LONDON, October 29th.

A French cruiser has arrived at Santi Quaranta, on the coast of Albania. Officers landed and inspected the harbour buildings.

GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, October 29th.

A Russian submarine has captured another German ship in the Baltic Sea.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS BAR THE WAY TO DVINSK.

GERMANS MAKE NO PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, October 29th.

A *communiqué* states that the Germans continue their thrust in the Dvinsk region, but are unable to break the Russian barrier. The Germans in one instance suffered cruel losses in an attack which started only after the Germans had been threatened with annihilation by their own artillery stationed at the rear. The general situation is unchanged.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PATROL ENGAGEMENTS.

PARIS, October 28th.

4.45 p.m.

A *communiqué* states that there have only been reconnoitring engagements, all advantageous to us.

MORE INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, October 29th.

The evening *communiqué* says that there were intense and prolonged artillery actions in Belgium on the Helmas-Stenstraete front; also to the north of Arras at Bois Euhé, and in the region of Roelincourt.

The enemy in Champagne violently bombarded our positions at Tahure and Maisons de Champagne. Our batteries replied, plastering the German trenches.

The French in the Vosges secured another success at Reichackerkopf, completing the destruction of a German trench and repulsing a counter-attack.

A HEROIC GUARDSMAN.

SIGNAL BRAVERY GAINS THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, October 28th.

The *Victo* in Cross has been awarded to Lance-Sergeant Oliver Brooks, of the 3rd Coldstream Guards, for most conspicuous bravery at Loos on the 8th inst. A strong party of the enemy captured 200 yards of our trenches. Brooks, on his own initiative, led a party of bombers in a most determined manner and succeeded in regaining the lost ground. His signal bravery amidst a hail of German bombs was of the very first order and the success of this very dangerous undertaking was entirely due to his fearlessness, presence of mind, and promptitude.

HIS MAJESTY AT THE FRONT. COMPREHENSIVE TOUR.

LONDON, October 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters dwells on the enthusiastic scenes in His Majesty's comprehensive tour at the Front. The King met representatives of almost every unit on active service.

His Majesty was welcomed at the French port by Field-Marshal Sir John French and town dignitaries and soon gained an insight into many activities, including the supplying and tending of the needs of the Army. The King was particularly interested in the drafts from Home to fill gaps.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NO GREEK HOSTILITY AGAINST FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS.

PARIS, October 28th.

The Greek Minister has assured the Foreign Minister that the Greek Government has no intention of committing any hostile act towards the Franco-British troops despite the reports industriously promulgated in the German Press.

THE BRITISH IN SERBIA.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Mahon was commanding the British in Serbia, his orders being to co-operate with our French Allies.

SUCCESSFUL SERBIAN RESISTANCE.

PARIS, October 29th.

An Athens telegram says that as a result of the fierce resistance which the Serbians gave to the Bulgarians near Valeska, west of Yadar, the Serbians will be able to retire in good order from the Monastir line.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT RECRUITING BOOM. CONSCRIPTION NOW UNLIKELY.

LONDON, October 29th.

Reports everywhere show that the present boom in recruiting is unexampled since the beginning of the war.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks that the success of Lord Derby's scheme promises to be so marked that conscription is unlikely to be a bone of contention in the Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was giving the most careful attention to the position in East Africa, but it was not desirable to make a statement at present. He informed Mr. Catburt Watson that it was possible that there was a considerable number of German and native troops just over the frontier, in the neighbourhood of Kilimanjaro, but they had not penetrated any distance.

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S EMPHATIC REPLY.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Lloyd George said emphatically that no negotiations whatever had been, or were being, carried on between London and Berlin with a view to an early peace. He added "Mr. Asquith's words at the Guildhall still hold good. (Cheers). We cannot think of entering into any peace negotiations except in accordance with the agreement with our Allies."

NO GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

MR. HENDERSON AND PEACE FEELERS.

LONDON, October 29th.

Mr. G. H. Henderson, Minister of Education, speaking at a Wesleyan meeting at Westminster, said he wished to emphasise that there was no Government crisis, and there was not going to be any. He added that he was quite aware of the feelers being put out with a view to premature peace. He appealed to everybody not to heed such proposals.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FORMED.

PARIS, October 28th.

The resignation of the Cabinet is fore-shadowed, and the formation of a Ministry of National Defence, including the best brains of Parliament, and of ex-Premiers. The greatest difficulty has been experienced to find a successor to M. Deleasse. It is understood that M. Briand will probably be the new Premier.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LATER.

The Cabinet has resigned.

The new Ministry will probably include M. Briand (Premier and Foreign Secretary); General Gallieni (Minister for War); Admiral Lacaze (Minister of Marine); and M. Viviani (Minister of Justice). The other ex-Ministers will mostly retain their old portfolios.

The new Cabinet includes the ex-Premier, M. Combes, M. Freycinet, and also the well-known Socialist M. Guesdes as Ministers without portfolio.

LONDON, October 29th.

The entire Press welcomes the change in the French Cabinet as strengthening the Allies' resolve to secure efficiency in the conduct of the war.

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS IN AMERICA.

BITTER COMMENTS IN THE PRESS.

NEW YORK, October 29th.

Bitter comments continue to be made at the presence of German conspirators in the United States. Influential elements of the public Press are demanding the elimination of a "national danger."

The *New York Sun* asks if such crimes can be essayed when the United States are neutral what would it be if they were at war with Germany?

The *New York Times* ironically points out that on the day the first arrests were made Dr. Dumba was ennobled. "This teaches us the Teutonic idea of neutrality."

Meanwhile, the police have arrested Max Breitung, a fifth man, on a charge of conspiracy to destroy munition ships. Bail of \$25,000 was furnished by C. Breitung, the owner of the *Dacht*.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, October 28th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain received at the India Office on the 26th inst. 50 of the newly-appointed Indian officials, including 30 Civil Servants. He said he did not doubt that they would have preferred active service. Some, who had accepted commissions, were permitted to retain them. One had already been killed and a few others had been allowed to join the Territorials in India, but the Government were obliged to retain the services of the bulk of them for India. They would find their duties in India wider and their responsibilities heavier than if they had joined the Home Civil Service. There was nothing more glorious in the whole history of the Empire than the high tradition of the Indian services, which demanded an unflinching sense of duty, unwearying industry, and continued readiness to sacrifice all selfish considerations to their work. It was not merely the work done that counted, but the manner of doing it. He urged men of the British race to remember that the national reputation was in their keeping. They were going to India at a time when the interest and sympathy of the whole Empire for India had quickened, and when India was feeling her way in the development of those institutions with which we had gifted her. They would have more and more to persuade where their predecessors had been able to command and their authority would greatly depend on their personal influence.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS BILL PASSED.

LONDON, October 28th.

The House of Lords passed the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Bill after rejecting an amendment by Lord Macdonell, inserting in Clause 1 that "no action should be taken with such regulations and rules until submitted to Parliament for the appointed time."

Lord Macdonell said he believed the Bill met with universal acceptance in India, but this was possibly largely due to the fact that its provisions and objects were not accurately or sufficiently appreciated. Any explanations by the India Office or the Viceroy therefore would go far to remove any apprehensions. The best means of removing apprehensions would be to constitute a Committee in the light of the fullest publicity and enable Parliament to consider the rules. The Committee ought to include some gentlemen with experience of India.

Lord Sydenham hoped that the amendment would be accepted. It was most important that the Indian public should know who was to make the rules.

Lord Islington regretted the misapprehension in India regarding the proposals had reiterated that the Government were most anxious to remove anything in the nature of disability to the Indian community. The methods by which they would go to work would in nowise cause disability to Indians. He was informed that the amendment would not achieve Lord Macdonell's object, but that power must be given to both Houses to present an Address during the period of their being presented to both Houses, but would not allow of any alteration to be made in either House unless power were obtained from Parliament to move an Address.

He did not doubt that the Government would carefully consider any strong opinion during the discussion in Parliament if there were anything obviously imperfect in the regulations. As the House of Lords desired complete publicity he again stated the position. As regards Indians the machinery of the Selection Committee would not operate, because the process would be purely automatic. As regard Europeans, there were three main conditions. Firstly, they must have served in the Naval or Military Forces during the war; secondly, they must have reached a minimum educational standard determinable by the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners; thirdly, candidates must be examined by a representative Committee and then recommended for nomination by the Secretary of State. The greatest care would be taken that education in the broad sense would be represented on this Committee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Great care would also be taken that full and up-to-date knowledge of Indian conditions in relation to the Civil Service will be represented. There would probably be a permanent representative of the Civil Service Commission on the Committee, and others conversant and connected with Indian government. It was impossible to say at present what services the Committee required. It might be found next year that insufficient candidates were available to go before the Selection Committee and therefore the selection of these candidates would have to be postponed to the termination of the war.

Therefore it seemed to him most premature to attempt to lay down regulations now, because during the interval circumstances might change, necessitating the different framing of the regulations. There need be no great difficulty in framing the regulations. They should be short and simple, and comparatively few in number. He declared that the India Office was well qualified to frame them. The House could repose perfect confidence in the care and equity with which these regulations would be framed, and the deliberate Office methods would ensure preferable regulations to that resulting from a casual discussion in Parliament.

The Bill will go to the House of Commons.

BELGIUM HORRORS CONTINUE.

AMSTERDAM, October 29th.

A telegram from Liege says that the Germans have shot five more civilians.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL APPOINTED.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

It is authoritatively stated that the Dutch Minister to Stockholm, Dr. Limburg Stirum, has been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, October 29th.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

It seems that everything concerning the ex-Queen Amelia of Portugal and the changing of matters and things bearing her name to "Republics" is destined to come to a disastrous end. A yacht bearing her name, which was presented by the ex-Queen to the Lisbon Pilots' Association, and which name was subsequently changed to "Republica," came to grief, and there are other incidents. With the permission of the Braganza family a piece of ground belonging to them had a pretty theatre erected upon it, and the name "Theatro D. Amelia" was conferred. Subsequently, the name was changed to "Theatro da Republica," and then the theatre was razed to the ground by fire, there being many victims. Now the people of Hongkong and Macao are very familiar with the Portuguese cruiser *D. Amelia*, which after undergoing repairs at Hongkong was renamed *Republica*. Well, she is now a total wreck on the shore of S. Bernardo, on the Portuguese coast. Bad luck always seems to follow this renaming process.

ELECTIONS.

Very soon the Macao public will be in the throes of elections; one to elect members for the Senado, and two more to appoint one Senator and one Deputy to represent the Colony at Lisbon.

"STREET CLOWNS."

I should like once more to call the attention of the Police authorities to the behaviour of the local Chinese watchmen. They are indeed "street clowns," and are unworthy of the uniforms which they wear. They are always in the way in the public streets, and do not take the trouble to move out of the way to allow people to pass by; in fact they are public obstacles. Cannot more street supervision be introduced to make these watchmen follow their appointed avocations?

A FAVOURABLE MOTOR.

Motor-car and other vehicular regulations have been introduced, yet I often see a certain motor-car going into Chinatown. Why this favouring of one particular motor-car? Others are stopped by the police. There is surely something wrong somewhere.

THE BLOOD is the LIFE of the FLESH

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—What they are and what they do. Their Four Principal Ingredients.

It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: Impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased, thus causing pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted; and if Nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be extinguished. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open, and if assistance is necessary to have at hand that invaluable remedy, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountain cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a SUDORIFIC, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within.

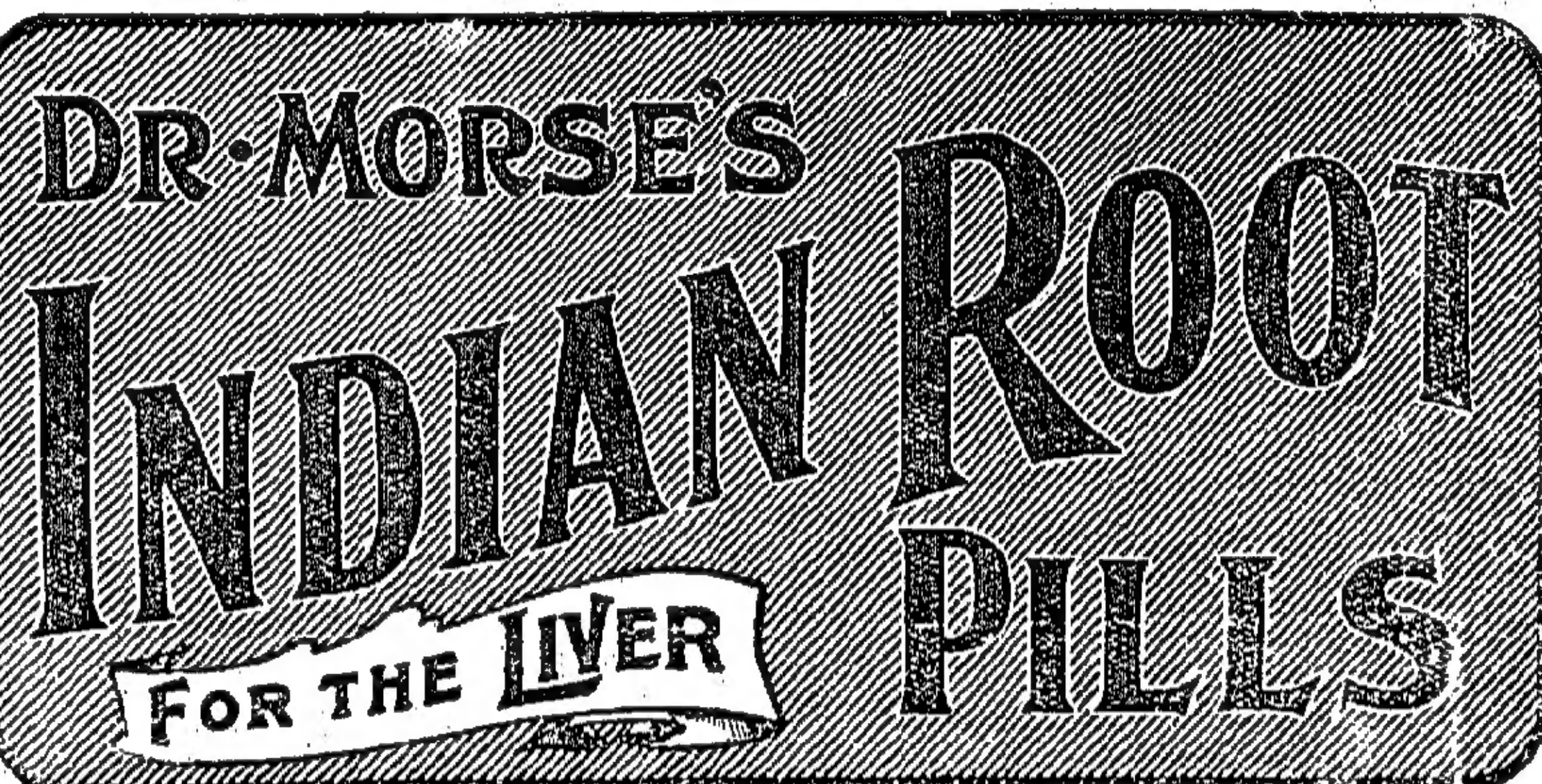
The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a DIURETIC, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out doubtfully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a CATHARTIC, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in air-tight glass bottles—not in cheap wooden or post-board boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, unimpaired by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



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D.S.O. for Capt. Monteth, R.A.M.G.

Leading Articles:—
"Medicinal Opium" for Canton.

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Random Reflections.

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Passenger Lists.

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Wireless Along the Great Wall.

Telegrams.
Shipping Notes.

Local Sport.
Rewards for the Tsingtao Army.

The Hongkong Football Club.
New Chinese Spinning and Weaving Co.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Queen's College Recreation Club.

Forestry in Anhui Province.
Shanghai St. Andrew's Society.

Harbin Rail Guard Shoots Three Officers.
The Legation Guards.

China and Wireless Telegraphy.
Land Taxation in China.

Prince of Wales' Fund.
Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

British Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Fund.

Garnments for Troops, etc.
Correspondence:—

The Next Bank Holiday.
The Navy League.

Shameless Notes.
Macao Notes.

Fourth Year Internal Chinese Loan.
The War and the Overseas Trade.

Company Meeting:—
Hongkong and South China Steam Fish-eries Co.

Ranch Gold Mine.
Hongkong Tramway Co.

Hongkong Legislative Council.
Big Seizure of Arms at Shanghai.

New Chinese Industrial Companies.
Suggested Gift of Drednought by India.

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Hongkong, 30th October, 1915.

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FRANCE'S DEVOTED WOMEN.

SPLENDID ASSISTANCE IN WAR WORKSHOPS.

NO GRUMBLING; NO SHIRKING.

G. H. Ferris, the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing from Paris on September 8th, says:—

The vocabulary of praise of military courage and civilian industry has been exhausted; and yet, while effort and courage endure, we must try to represent them afresh in words however feeble or commonplace. France is striving as England is striving, and she is still in some ways far beyond us in her effort, as in her suffering.

It can, I believe, now be said that every kind of national energy is concentrated upon the one task. There has been, during the last few months, some slight political effervescence, and it would not be right to say that every anxiety has been removed. But the "sacred union" is an extraordinary reality. Subversive and vicious-spirited agitators, such as are reflected in a certain part of the British Press, would be here quite impossible. France speaks in one voice, lives in one thought. But it is the weakness, as it is the strength, of a real democracy, a society set of old upon progress in Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, that you cannot easily convert it into a modern war-machine. It gives all the chivalric qualities in abundance, and a greatly superior intelligence. It does not give, and with difficulty submits to, the power of massed machinery which is the damnable body of the new warfare. The Frenchman is nearly always an artist in some sort or degree. His one admittedly supreme weapon, the "75" field-gun, is in its kind, as much a work of art as the ancient rapier. Its points are speed and accuracy. The German reply comes out of a different world: in heavy guns, in Hindenburg's phalanx, in any other embodiment, it is always a big machine product.

HISTORY OF A SHELL.

What the British inventors of a century and more ago did for peaceful industry and commerce, Germany has secretly prepared for this present Armageddon. Even for England supposed to be yet in the first line of machine development it could not be easy to overtake such a lead; much less so for France, which is still largely an agricultural community, and had only women, old men and boys to throw into the creation of new war material.

Consider the history of a common steel shell, as illustrating the complexity of the task. The manufacture and refinement of the steel, its moulding into great ingots, which are pressed and drawn into rods of various thickness, the piercing and moulding of these rods, and their division into suitable lengths, are heavy processes requiring adult men's labour in powerfully equipped works.

The raw shell-case has next to be shaped and tested; one end has to be closed, and the other rounded, under pressure at white heat, to take the top-piece which contains the delicate fuse mechanism. The little cylinder is not, as it appears to be, of uniform thickness; and it is now submitted to a succession of planing and tooling processes.

Next, there is fixed into a groove near the bottom of the shell-case a thin girder of copper, which, fitting into the rifling of the gun, will produce the rotary movement, and so the accuracy of aim of the shell when it is fired. Another series of tests (by sound, weight and measure), and the shell-case, washed and varnished, is ready to be charged.

It is impossible here to describe the cap-mechanism, but I was told that the fuse alone consists of 25 parts, all of which are put together, and some made by hand, and that the making of the fuse head-pieces of the "75" shrapnel involves 180 operations.

The question is often asked how long it takes to make a shell—as we used to calculate how long it takes to build a warship. The above summary of the scores of stages which have to be gone through will show that no precise answer can be given, because circumstances will differ in every factory. It has been calculated, however, that, with 500 hands, working in two shifts of ten hours (equal 5,000 hours), 800 steel bars can be converted daily into shell cases. This would give an average of about six hours a piece, not counting the preparation of the metal, the charging of the shell, and the manufacture of the fuse.

RULES SUSPENDED.

This is but one of hundreds of instances that might be given of the complexity of the task which the military organisers of the Allies are now facing. And I repeat that, in France, it is by the labour of women and of men physically unfit for military service, proper that it will be accomplished. I have seen thousands of them engaged upon their grinding toil. Often it needs the utmost care and great skill; often it is, as you might say, a soul-deadening mechanical routine—witness the case of the woman who, for about 4s. 6d. a day, by two or three movements of a stamping machine for each, turns out from 7,500 to 10,000 mitrailleuse cartridge carriers daily. In many departments, from the furnace-chamber to the torrid zone of the blazing steel furnace, there is constant danger to life and limb. But there is no grumbling, no shirking, where in past years there was so often talk of "sabotage."

QUEEN IN THE TRENCHES.

KING ALBERT'S CONSORT UNDER ENEMY'S FIRE.

A telegram from Le Havre published by the *Petit Parisien* says:—

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians the other day visited the first line trenches. The soldiers gave her Majesty an enthusiastic welcome. The Queen conversed with several of them, showing interest in all details of life in the trenches. She walked over six miles along the front. At one point a lively cannonade came from the German lines.

The Queen, without losing for a moment her sangfroid, was conducted by officers and men to a shelter covered with earth and faggots, where she waited, chatting gaily until the rain of shells had ceased. Several of the shells burst not far from the fragile casemate.

SAVING EUROPE.

DEEDS OF BELGIUM'S GALLANT ARMY.

18,500 AGAINST 125,000.

The Belgian Government has issued a compendious history of the first six months of the war in Belgium, as set forth in official documents. Leaving aside for the moment other features, it is interesting to consider the rôle played by the small field army compared with the resistance offered by the strongly-fortified places. The Belgian army has been variously estimated, but now, for the first time, we learn that the actual strength of the heroic little force was only 83,000 rifles, 6,000 sabres, 324 guns, and 192 mitrailleuses—fewer than 100,000 all told, to oppose the German Legions!

The Third Division that assumed the mobile defence of Liege, and which for five days kept in check 125,000 Germans, numbered only 18,500 infantry, 500 sabres, and 60 guns, with 24 mitrailleuses. They accounted for 42,000 of the enemy before Liege, and it was after the Third Division had rejoined the rest of the army that the forts held on for days longer, bombarding the German hordes that passed within range, until the latter brought up the heavy artillery and demolished them, one after the other, with 280, 305, 420 shells. Everybody heard at that time how the gallant General Leman held the Fort Loncin for eleven days, until one of the huge 420 shells reduced the whole fort to ruins by blowing up the magazine. On the contrary, little was said about the fall of Namur, which occurred after three days, somewhat to the surprise of most of the military critics. The present booklet explains that the fortress was simply crushed under an avalanche of projectiles of unexpected weight and power. Made wise by their experience at Liege, the Germans did not bring the infantry in masses to the attack, but kept them to repel the sorties of the garrison, whilst the whole of the real business was done by the heavy artillery.

The cannonade could be heard as far as Antwerp. The forts of Andoy, Maizeret, Marchevotte, Cognole, and Dore received the big shells every thirty seconds. Maizeret received 2,000 shells and still kept on firing. Marchevotte was blown up, and the others were little more than ruins, whilst they continued to fire to cover the retreat of the 12,000 survivors of the garrison who succeeded in reaching France. The Germans entered on August 24, but the fort of Svarloo was still feebly shooting next day, till it was smothered with 1,300 shells. The equally rapid success of the Germans at Antwerp can be understood when we read that the roofs and cupolas of the forts, that were proof against 21-centimetre guns, cracked under the shock of the first shell of 42, and crumbled under the second one. Modern as they were, they were utterly incapable of withstanding the unforeseen power of the technical assault.

The garrison had also to cope with swarms of spies, and these contributed in no small degree to the rapidity of the reduction of Antwerp, as the enemy seemed to be aware of each move made inside the city, and the headquarters staff especially was perpetually placed under a heavy fire, however carefully it concealed its presence. The account given of the subsequent retreat and the reasons for the taking up of the present line on the Yser are well and clearly told, as well as the ultimate reasons for the expedition of opening the sluices and thus definitely barring the route to Dunkirk and Calais.

FORTRESS FAILURES.

In the *Journal*, M. Ch. Humbert devotes a leader to the failure of fortresses as instanced in the Russian campaign. He says that experience has amply proved that a fortified town can only be effectually defended by a covering army in the open, in advance of the permanent fortifications. He goes even further and declares that it is not necessary for the attack to have exceptionally heavy artillery; if it can properly invest the place, it is certain to take it. It is true that in the war of 1870 Belfort managed to hold out until the end of hostilities, but at that period there was never the same violence and concentration of bombardment. He is of opinion that even Metz could not resist very long if the French armies could cut it off from its communication with the German field forces.

The reason he gives is that modern artillery requires an incessant replenishment in ammunition, and however great and immense the stock accumulated in a fortress, it would give out in face of an attack, vigorously kept up, with an accompanying perpetual bombardment, and this would call for such a continuous supply as would sooner or later exhaust the garrison's supply of ammunition, and lead inevitably to a capitulation. M. Humbert advances the theory that the Germans have long ago arrived at this conclusion, and that instead of piling up artillery and ammunition in their fortresses, the extraordinary mass of heavy artillery that they have so frequently displayed in action is provided simply and solely from their fortified places, which are probably at present not more than half equipped with heavy guns. This may, or may not, be correct, but nobody will dispute M. Humbert's deduction, that all the big guns and ammunition possible should be hurried to the front, and without any limit.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.

Noon—Roberts Rifle Club of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Post Office Building.

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

Monday, 1st Nov.—

P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Shaikwan West, at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov.—

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

8.30 p.m.—A Concert by H.E. The Governor at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

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can be kept in a perfect condition all the year round by a regular use of Betham's La-rola. It effectively removes all Roughness, Redness, Itch, and all other skin troubles. It is a delicate and refreshing skin treatment at all times. Of all the best-known and most famous.

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will be finer, softer, smoother, and more abundant if you take care of it by using

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which will Preserve, Moisturize, and Strengthen it, and as it penetrates to the roots will replace the loss of the Natural Oil in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. It is sold in a Golden Color for Fair Hair, of Brown, Chestnut, and Black. Avoid cheap worthless imitations under the name or similar name which have no Restorative Properties. Do not mistake the name. The name is Rowland's Macassar Oil, and the name is on the label. The name is on the label. The name is on the label.

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A French Remedy for all Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Troubles. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all these ailments. It is sold in a Golden Color for Fair Hair, of Brown, Chestnut, and Black. Avoid cheap worthless imitations under the name or similar name which have no Restorative Properties. Do not mistake the name. The name is Martin's Apiol Steel Pills, and the name is on the label. The name is on the label. The name is on the label.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
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USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SARDINIA		About 6th Nov.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. J. T. Jeffery		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR		About 14th Nov.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Collyer		
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NELLORE	About 19th Nov.	Freight and Passage
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. A. M. King		

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For Further Particulars apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
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Hongkong, 27th October, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 31st Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd Nov. 10 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 3rd Nov. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHUA"	On 4th Nov. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIHUA"	On 9th Nov. 4 P.M.
WUHAIR and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Nov. Noon.

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY 2nd Nov. at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY 5th Nov. at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY 9th Nov. at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1915.

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APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS. EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 9th November.

WESTWARD

S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Capt. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 10th October.

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 1st November.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
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Hongkong, 28th October, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	5th Nov.	On 4th Nov. 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	22nd Nov.	On 22nd Nov. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	10th Dec.	On 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 3rd Jan. 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 28th October, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
DAIREN MARU	5,000 — 15 knots	MONDAY, 1st Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,030 — 17 knots	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES. 9th Nov.
SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 15 knots	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.
SHIYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)	SUNDAY, 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
NIPPON MARU	11,050 — 18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
SHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 28th Dec.

† Cargo only On/Off Shanghai.
† Proceeding to South America via San Francisco, On/Off Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
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SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wednesday, 11th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

WORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.
WORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESE	On 3rd Nov.
(Without Transshipment)	S.S. X	On 20th Nov.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS	CORDILLERE	On 1st Nov. at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)	VILLE DE LA GUYANE	On 13th Nov. at 5 P.M.
	ATLANTIQUE	On 27th Nov. at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Ceylon.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
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"HAWAII MARU" ... Saito ... MONDAY, 15th Nov. at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perishables.

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Steamer "JAVA MARU" ... D. Fuchigami ... FRIDAY, 5th Nov. at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer "DAIUN MARU" ... S. Saito ... SUNDAY, 31st Oct. at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kichiyoshi ... WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov. at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.
Steamer "KEIJO MARU" ... IMAIZUMI ... TUESDAY, 2ND NOV., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to
H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, N.A. Queen's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer	Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
leaves	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from	MARSEILLES	LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	to	LES	LONDON
Oct. 11	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	KHYBER	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Oct. 23	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MAIWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 4	NANSHIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOULTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 18	MALTA	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	NOHE	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19

† Steamers proceed via Hong Kong.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO to London is reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARE

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:

CLASS	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	£71	£111
2nd Saloon	"A"	£38	£58
3rd Saloon	"A"	£23	£37
1st Saloon	"A"	£70	£110
2nd Saloon	"A"	£37	£57
3rd Saloon	"A"	£22	£36

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRAVELLING) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
	Y.M.	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SPRAT	Reading	LONDON
NAGAYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	1916
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	1917
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	1917

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARE TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £18 Single, £27 Return, and £42 Single, £63 Return.
FARE TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £24 Single, £36 Single, £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. (Subject to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.)

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	SATURDAY, 6th Nov. at Noon
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th Nov. at Noon
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov. at 7 A.M.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 11th Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	1,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov. at 4 P.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 1st Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 8th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 31st Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov. at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 9th Nov.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

* Not Calling at Keelung.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st Single	Yen 550.
"	2nd Single	" 400.	"	2nd Single	" 350.
"	3rd Single	" 300.	"	3rd Single	" 250.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	£60.13.0	To Montreal	1st Single	£20.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single	£27.10.	To Melbourne	1st Single	£23.16.
To Sydney	1st Single	£20.	To Kobe	1st Return	£125.
To Yokohama	1st Return	£150.	To Kobe	2nd Return	£83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 22 and 194.

